



STATUE OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK

PROCEEDINGS

IN

THE SENATE AND IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES UPON THE ACCEPTANCE OF
THE STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK

FROM THE

STATE OF KANSAS

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS

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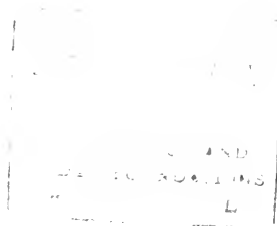
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United States Government

Statue of George Washington Glick

ERECTED IN STATUARY HALL OF
THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL
BY THE STATE OF KANSAS

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE AND IN
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES UPON THE
ACCEPTANCE OF THE STATUE OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK FROM
THE STATE OF KANSAS

Sixty-Third Congress

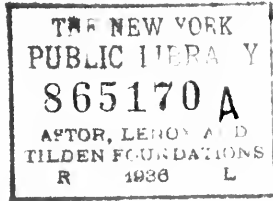
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1915

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SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 30, SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in one volume the proceedings in Congress upon the acceptance of the statue of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK sixteen thousand five hundred copies, of which five thousand shall be for the use of the Senate, ten thousand for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining one thousand five hundred shall be for use and distribution by the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Kansas. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall procure a suitable plate of said statue to accompany the proceedings.

Passed the Senate August 25, 1914.

Passed the House of Representatives March 2, 1915.

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THE SCULPTOR

CHARLES HENRY NIEHAUS

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 24, 1855. In early life followed wood engraving, stonecutting, and carving in marble. Studied art in the McMicken School of Design, Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the Royal Academy of Munich, receiving conspicuous awards in both institutions. Lived for some time in Rome. Is a member of the Council of the National Sculpture Society, of the Architectural League of America, the National Arts Club, the Players Club, and fellow of L'Associazione della Artistica Internazionale di Roma. Since 1885 he has resided in the city of New York. Among his works are statues of Hooper and Davenport, statehouse, Connecticut; Astor historical doors, Old Trinity, New York; carved-wood tympanums, Library of Congress; statues of Moses and Gibbon, Library of Congress; Hahne-mann Memorial, Washington, D. C.; statues of Lincoln and Farragut, Muskegon, Mich.; statues of Garfield, Chandler, Allen, Morton, Ingalls, and Glick, Statuary Hall, United States Capitol; and a portrait bust of Daniel Tompkins, in the gallery of the United States Senate.

STATUE OF JAMES A. GARFIELD.....	Statuary Hall.
STATUE OF OLIVER P. MORTON.....	Statuary Hall.
STATUE OF JOHN J. INGALLS.....	Statuary Hall.
STATUE OF WILLIAM ALLEN.....	Statuary Hall.
STATUE OF ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.....	Statuary Hall.
STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK.....	Statuary Hall.
PORTRAIT BUST OF DANIEL TOMPKINS.....	Senate gallery.

(Extract from Works of Art in the United States Capitol Building, S. Doc. No. 169, 63d Cong., 1st sess.)

PROCEEDINGS IN THE
SENATE OF
THE UNITED STATES

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1914

Mr. THOMPSON. I desire to offer a resolution, and I should like to have unanimous consent for its immediate adoption.

Mr. President, there is being placed in Statuary Hall to-day the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK. Under the law each State is entitled to place two statues of its distinguished men or women in that famous Hall. About 10 years ago Kansas selected from her citizens as one of the recipients of this honor John James Ingalls, who was formerly a celebrated Member of this body. About one year ago Kansas chose another of her citizens, GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, the only Democratic governor the State ever had until the present administration, to receive the same high honor.

As everyone knows, Senator Ingalls was an uncompromising Republican. As is equally well known, Gov. GLICK was an uncompromising Democrat. These men lived and died in the same town, Atchison, Kans., and are buried in the same cemetery. It is therefore very fitting that the statues of these eminent sons of Kansas, representing, respectively, two branches of political thought and the two great political parties of this country, should stand side by side in the Hall of Fame.

A prominent place immediately at the right of the entrance leading from Statuary Hall to the House of Representatives has been selected for the statue of Gov. GLICK. A place equally important has been selected for the statue of Senator Ingalls, immediately at the left of the same entrance.

Mr. President, I offer the following resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 402) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That exercises appropriate to the reception and acceptance from the State of Kansas of the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, to-day erected in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, be made the special order for Saturday, July 18, 1914, after the conclusion of the routine morning business.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The regular order will be the exercises appropriate to the reception and acceptance of the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK from the State of Kansas.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I present a letter from the governor of Kansas and ask that it may be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

STATE OF KANSAS,

*Topeka, June 29, 1914.**To the Senate and House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN: Among the many distinguished Kansans who have patriotically devoted their lives to the service of the State, helped make its splendid history, promoted its material growth and prosperity, and marched in the forefront of the van of spiritual and social progress, there is no man who ranks higher than its one-time governor, the late GEORGE W. GLICK.

Grateful for his eminent services and proud of his history and attainments in behalf of the State, the legislature, at its regular session of 1913, adopted a concurrent resolution and made an appropriation for the purchase of a suitable statue, as a tribute to his memory, to be placed in Statuary Hall, where the Nation has granted to his people the privilege of placing it. This rare privilege is gratefully accepted by the State of Kansas, and the statue, done in imperishable marble, is now ready for acceptance by the Government; and, in behalf of the Legislature of Kansas and of the people I represent, I here avail myself of the honor and pleasure of presenting it to the people of the United States and their Representatives in Congress assembled.

Respectfully, yours,

GEORGE H. HODGES, *Governor.*

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I submit a concurrent resolution, and ask that it may be read and considered at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas introduces a concurrent resolution, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 28), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, presented by the State of Kansas to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution

of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his distinguished civic services.

Second. That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the governor of the State of Kansas.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. THOMPSON. I present a communication from Hon. Robert L. Owen, senior Senator from the State of Oklahoma, and ask that it may be read by the Secretary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas presents a communication, which he asks may be read by the Secretary. Unless there is objection, that will be the order.

The Secretary read as follows:

[Cablegram.]

JULY 18, 1914.

Hon. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

I greatly regret my inability to be with you to-day. I especially desire to pay my great respect for Gov. GLICK in person. He was an honor to the great State of Kansas. His upright, useful life, his great integrity, and his patriotic devotion to the public interest will always remain a model and an inspiration to the youth of Kansas and our whole country. May his splendid example be forever perpetuated by the noble monument which you to-day erect in the National Capitol.

My sympathy and good wishes are with you. Extremely sorry I am prevented being present.

ROBERT L. OWEN.

Mr. THOMPSON. I also present a telegram from Representative George A. Neeley, of the seventh district of Kansas, which I ask may be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The communication will be read, unless there is objection. The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

[Telegram.]

HUTCHINSON, KANS., July 18, 1914.

Senator W. H. THOMPSON, *Washington, D. C.:*

Matters over which I have no control deprive me of the pleasure of being present at the proceedings in Congress upon the acceptance of the statue to the memory of the late Gov. GEORGE W. GLICK. Time has only tended to

magnify the splendid qualities that made him the foremost Kansan of his day, and it is indeed a happy day for the people of our State, irrespective of party, that this remembrance of his life, service, and activities is to be thus recognized.

GEORGE A. NEELEY.

Mr. THOMPSON. I also present and ask to have read a telegram just received from Hon. B. P. Waggener, of Atchison, Kans.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

[Telegram.]

ATCHISON, KANS., *July 18, 1914.*

Hon. W. H. THOMPSON,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

As member of legislature for many years and as chief executive of Kansas, GEORGE W. GLICK accomplished more for State than any of her public men. While he was not a brilliant orator he was a constructive statesman, and Kansas honors herself by perpetuating his memory.

B. P. WAGGENER.

ADDRESS OF MR. THOMPSON

Mr. President, the statutes of the United States provide:

The President is authorized to invite all the States to provide and furnish statues in marble or bronze not exceeding two in number for each State of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services, such as each State may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration, and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall for the purpose herein indicated.

This proceeding, therefore, involves two propositions: First, the presentation by the State of Kansas to the United States of a marble statue of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK; and, second, the formal acceptance of that statue by the Congress of the United States.

Sir William Jones, the noted English linguist and jurist, furnished to the literature of the world the following beautiful sentiment in verse:

What constitutes a State?
Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
Not bays and broad-armed ports
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No! Men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain.
These constitute a State,
And sovereign law, that State's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.

Sumner said: "The true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the greatness of the individual."

The causes which shape the fortunes of individuals and the destinies of nations are substantially the same. That nation is the greatest which produces the most noble men and faithful women. It has frequently been demonstrated in battle that success does not depend so much upon the number of men and guns as it does upon the character of the men behind the guns. The principal elements of success in life consist in innate capacity and pronounced determination to excel. Where either is wanting, failure is almost certain. It is therefore proper on occasions like the present to make a study of successful lives, to serve both as a source of information and as a stimulus and encouragement to those who have the capacity to emulate their example. Longfellow furnishes an important lesson in this connection in his expression, "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while we judge others by what they have already done."

GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, the ninth governor of Kansas, was born at Greencastle, Fairfield County, Ohio, July 4, 1827. His great-grandfather, Philip Glick, a Revolutionary soldier, was one of five brothers who came to Pennsylvania from Germany. His grandfather, George Glick, served in the War of 1812, as did also his mother's father, Capt. George Sanders. Gov. GLICK's father, Isaac Glick, was a man of influence in the community where he lived, who took an active interest in State and local politics, and held many positions of public trust. His mother, Mary Sanders, was of Scotch parentage, and a woman of marked and lovable character. Both parents lived to a good old age.

Gov. GLICK was reared on his father's farm near Fremont, Ohio, and there acquired the habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance that have made his later life so successful. At the age of 21 he entered the office of Buckland & Hayes as a law student, and was admitted to the bar two years later at Cincinnati by the supreme court. Rutherford B. Hayes, one of the members of this firm, afterwards became President of the United States. Gov. GLICK began the practice

at Fremont and soon won an enviable reputation as a hard-working and faithful lawyer. He fully sustained this reputation after coming to Kansas. Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it can not be successfully denied that members of the bar have been more prominent in public affairs than any other class of citizens. Gov. GLICK was a natural leader of men and consequently began early in life to take a hand in politics. When but 31 years of age he was nominated for Congress by the Democracy of his district in Ohio, but declined to accept the nomination. The same year he was nominated for State senator and made the race against Gen. R. P. Buckland, his former law preceptor. He was defeated, but ran 1,750 votes ahead of his ticket.

Locating at Atchison in the spring of 1859, about the same time that Senator Ingalls also located there, he formed a partnership with Hon. Alfred G. Otis, who afterwards became a prominent judge of the State, which partnership lasted until 1874, when an affection of the throat compelled him to relinquish the active practice of the law. This firm soon became one of the best law firms in the State. Hon. Balie P. Waggener, of Atchison, the present general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., and one of the most prominent Democrats of Kansas, and whose sixty-seventh birthday is being celebrated to-day, read law in this office when he was a young man and was admitted to the bar from this firm. Mr. Waggener is also the author of the resolution for the presentation of the GLICK statue to the Nation, which as State senator he introduced in the last legislature. Gov. GLICK soon took a leading place at the Kansas bar. His practice extended throughout all the courts, and he was a salaried attorney for two railroads and a number of large business concerns. His fees were often very large, but at the same time he did much legal work for the poorer settlers without compensation, and he never willingly saw a man sent out of court without a hearing because he was unable to pay a lawyer. At the bar he won marked prestige by reason of his thorough understanding of the law and his constant devotion to his clients' interests. He prepared his cases with

precision and exactness, studied the question at issue from every conceivable standpoint, and was thus ready to meet not only the expected but also the unexpected, which happens so frequently in the courts.

Notwithstanding he was an active Democrat and lived on the Missouri River in close proximity to the State of Missouri, he was an uncompromising free-State man, and was perhaps as much responsible for the State enlisting in the free-State cause as any other person. He helped to prepare and adopt the constitution upon which the State of Kansas was admitted to the Union. He served in the first legislature and again and again in following legislatures until the policy of the State was firmly established. He was elected by the Democrats to the Kansas Legislature in 1862, without opposition, something unprecedented in that Republican State in those days. He was reelected by the Democrats against strong Republican opposition in an overwhelmingly Republican district in 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1876, and 1882, serving almost constantly for 18 years, giving him the longest service in the Kansas Legislature of any man in either political party.

During his long and active service as a legislator he introduced and secured the passage of many needed and important laws that have fixed and settled the policy of the State on many matters of vast interest, and that have stood the test of time and experience. Mr. GLICK in 1863 prepared and secured the passage of the first law in Kansas regulating the rate of interest on money, changing the then prevailing rates of from 5 and 3 per cent per month to 10 per cent per annum, with penalties for exacting usury. Also the first law relating to marriage, and providing for a record of the same, making it easy to prove the marriage and to establish the legitimacy of children and the title to property belonging to heirs. This law, passed in 1863, has been amended, but the original requirements of a license and a record of the marriage have not been changed. The occupying-claimant law, the law relating to wills, and the mechanics' lien law, with many others passed in the early sixties, that have stood

the test of time and extended by amendments to conform to changed conditions, but not changing their theory or purpose, are now part of the settled policy of the State. Gov. GLICK, as chairman of the judiciary committee, in 1868, in revising the laws, prepared and secured the adoption of sections 5046 and 5047 of the civil code, which have had a most important bearing on the proceedings of the supreme court.

Section 5046 provides that in all cases decided by the supreme court it shall be the duty of the judges of the supreme court to prepare and file with the papers of the case the opinion of the court upon the questions of law arising in the case before any mandate shall issue to the court below.

Section 5047 provides that the judge writing the opinion of the court shall prepare a syllabus of the points of law decided in the case, and file the same with the papers in the case, and in all cases a copy of the syllabus must accompany the mandate to the court below. Previous to the adoption of those two sections of the code, in more than half of the cases tried and decided by the supreme court no opinions were filed, and litigants never knew on what grounds the cases were decided; and the lower courts, when cases were reversed, were left in ignorance of the reasons for reversal. These amendments to the code met with the universal indorsement of the bar of the State, and Gov. GLICK received many thanks from district judges and members of the bar commending his acts in securing the passage of these statutes.

In 1876 Gov. GLICK was made speaker pro tempore of the house of representatives, although that body was strongly Republican. As a presiding officer he proved eminently fair and an expert parliamentarian. During his years in the legislature he was recognized as one of its strongest members. He was a ready debater and on the alert to detect all schemes aimed at the public treasury or at the rights and liberties of the people, and knew the full meaning and import of every bill passed. He was at the head of the judiciary and other important committees, and to him is largely due the credit for the complete and successful revision of the laws of Kansas made by the judiciary committee in 1868.

He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1856, 1868, 1884, and 1892. He was the choice of the Kansas Democracy in 1884 for Vice President, and the Kansas delegation in the Democratic national convention at Chicago that year presented his name to the convention as its candidate for Vice President after the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President.

He was nominated for governor in 1868 and made the race in obedience to his party's call, although his defeat was inevitable. In 1882 he was again the unanimous choice of his party for governor and made a memorable campaign, and, though fighting against great odds, among them being a Republican majority of over 52,000, he defeated that distinguished Republican and Prohibitionist, John P. St. John, by 8,079 votes. The campaign of 1882 was an extremely lively contest. It was the first political campaign that I ever became interested in. My father, John F. Thompson, made his first political race in Kansas on the Democratic ticket for probate judge of Nemaha County, and I was naturally interested in the outcome, although only a mere boy. I remember especially the activity of Gov. GLICK in that campaign. I learned from him at that time my first lesson in politics. He made a personal campaign, speaking in practically every county in the State, and when the votes were counted he had overcome the fifty-odd thousand Republican majority. Gov. GLICK was the only Democrat elected on the State ticket in 1882. Gov. GLICK was our first and only Democratic governor until the present administration, and our present governor was also the only Democrat elected on the State ticket in 1912.

While in the election of 1882 the resubmission question cut some figure in the contest, as prohibition had only recently been adopted in the State, and most people who were opposed to the amendment at that time, regardless of political affiliations, naturally voted the Democratic ticket, yet, after all, the fight against the third term for St. John was really the controlling factor that brought success to the Democrats. No one in any party has ever been elected for

a third term for governor in Kansas, and very few men have been elected for a third term to any office. Resubmission, when submitted alone, has always been defeated, and always will be. Resubmission was like a millstone around the neck of the Democratic Party so long as it gave encouragement to this issue. General success never came to the party on principle until it freed itself of this burden. None of the old recognized leaders of the party now stands for resubmission. In fact, none of the leaders of any of the political parties now advocates it. It is a dead issue in Kansas, except to only a few politicians who refuse to recognize the settled policy of the State in this regard, and who occasionally attempt to resurrect it simply to cause trouble. Although the resubmissionists claimed to have elected Gov. GLICK, their cause never received any consideration or encouragement during his administration, and before he died, like David Overmyer and other former great leaders, he repudiated the doctrine.

Gov. GLICK was inaugurated January 8, 1883, and his administration was marked by dignity, intelligence, and a careful and discreet management of the material and financial interests of the State. His long experience as a legislator gave him an intimate knowledge of the State's needs, and many valuable reform measures recommended in his message to the legislature were accomplished. He entered an earnest protest against the burdens imposed upon the agricultural classes by the railroads, and asked that legislation be enacted to prevent these exactions. A law creating a railroad commission and embodying substantially all the improvements asked by him was passed and proved of great benefit to the people of the State.

Among other measures suggested by him and adopted by the legislature may be cited the first good-roads law enacted by the State; more just and equitable assessment laws for taxation; the establishment of a live-stock sanitary commission, with a State veterinary surgeon; and laws providing for the better care of public money, since the adoption of which not one dollar has been lost to the State.

A wise economy without stinginess marked his management of the State's finances, and the various educational and charitable institutions of the State were admirably cared for. He was renominated for governor in 1884, but was defeated by Col. John A. Martin, also of Atchison, although running 15,000 votes ahead of his ticket.

In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland pension agent at Topeka, and so satisfactorily discharged these duties that he was reappointed without solicitation on his part when Mr. Cleveland again came into office. During Gov. GLICK's two terms as pension agent at the Topeka agency he received over \$85,000,000, which he disbursed to ex-soldiers, and holds the Government's acknowledgment for the faithful disbursement of that large sum without the loss of one cent to the Government or to the old soldiers. Among those who served as employees under Gov. GLICK while pension agent there are still employed in the Pension Bureau in this city 15 men, who have contributed the following statement for these proceedings, which I am pleased to present:

We found in that closer relationship of employer and employee all he demanded, as the one in charge of this important Government position, was faithful, earnest, and honest endeavor to do and perform all duties assigned us the same as would be expected of us in any other field of human activity. He demanded the same requirements in public service as in private life. He exacted no more and was satisfied with no less. He insisted upon faithfulness in the performance of duty. He was decidedly averse to subterfuge, unmoved by flattery, and observant of the absolute rights of others. An unrelenting foe to unfaithfulness, he ever admired fidelity of purpose, honesty of endeavor, and uprightness of conduct. Whether in private, public, or official life, he believed the same rules should be conscientiously applied. Officially or privately he was easily approachable, listened with interest, advised with candor, and judged with mercy.

With the exception of his immediate associates during the Civil War and perhaps a very few close friends in his social, public, or political life, it was not generally known that he served in an humble station during the Civil War. Still fewer of his immediate friends knew that he was wounded during his service. Inquiry of one of his closest friends, an important appointee during his term as governor of the State, brought an emphatic denial of his service, because, as he said, "Had the governor been a soldier he would certainly have told me."

Men who campaigned with him when such a statement would have largely benefited his chances made no claim along that line, because they did not know it. He was decidedly averse to making use of this fact, even for political gain. That he took this course is characteristic of the man. Experience and

observation have shown that length of service is of far less importance than the fact of service. His country called; he obeyed the call, served the term required by the Government, was in a battle, received wounds, and when discharged retired to civil life, as did thousands of others, to resume the obligations, duties, and labors of citizenship.

Guy O. Taylor, disbursing clerk for the payment of pensions; Cass Carr, John Hovenden, Lawrence A. McDonald, Mark P. Miller, Emmett Turner, Leonard S. Fortune, Isaac D. Huntsberger, O. B. Martin, C. D. Nichols, J. P. Wilson, Samuel C. Garrard, Rufus G. Kessler, E. E. Miller, William H. Ruff.

For 30 years Gov. GLICK was engaged in farming. He was the owner of a valuable tract of land of about 640 acres 4 miles west of the city of Atchison, and there he successfully carried on stock raising, making a specialty of breeding short-horn cattle. A number of times he paid as high as \$1,000 for a single head, and among stock dealers he obtained a wide reputation, shipping cattle all over the United States. He was a close personal and political friend of Senator William A. Harris, who distinguished himself in this body. They had many things in common, and were especially mutually interested in high-grade stock and intensive farming.

He was one of the organizers of the State board of agriculture, and served several terms as its president, and at the time of his death was still a member. He was a member of the Kansas Historical Society and its first vice president. He was a ready and vigorous writer, and contributed many valuable essays on agriculture, stock raising, and kindred subjects to various periodicals and public meetings. He was one of the Kansas commissioners at the Centennial in 1876 and a member of the board of managers at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. He was president of the Kansas board of managers at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in 1898 at Omaha.

Gov. GLICK served in the Second Kansas Regiment under Col. M. Quigg, and was in a number of engagements on the border. He was wounded at the Battle of the Big Blue. He enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War, but peace was declared before he saw active service. He was a Mason, and was one of the charter members of the Knights Templar Commandery at Atchison.

Always an uncompromising Democrat, Gov. GLICK had the respect and esteem of Kansas people of all parties. His sagacity and courage in treating public questions, his detestation of trickery, and his fair treatment of all won and kept him many loyal friends.

His inflexible determination to make Kansas respected and entitled to the respect of the Nation forced him into a position of prominence and responsibility. His unswerving attitude through all the changes and vicissitudes of the State made his name a household word. Until the day of his death he represented in his own individuality the best history and attainments of the State of Kansas. More than to any other man is due him the credit for the construction of the important railroads of the State of Kansas. He was a charter member of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe organization, which line started from the city of Atchison, as its eastern terminus. He helped to build up the farming industries of the State, and was always consulted in all matters of farming and stock raising. His natural instincts were in harmony with an agricultural region. He was the best representative of an agricultural State.

Gov. GLICK was married in 1857 to Elizabeth Ryder, of Massillon, Ohio, whose grace and dignity adorned his home and added honor to his official life. Mrs. Glick still lives at Atchison in comfort and happiness, enjoying the rewards of a well-spent life. A son, Frederick H., and a daughter, Jennie, are the fruits of this union. Gov. GLICK died at his home April 13, 1911, and was buried at Mount Vernon Cemetery, Atchison, Kans. Thus ended the earthly career of one of the ablest, most active, and useful citizens who ever lived in Kansas, and whose achievements are indelibly written upon the pages of history of the State for more than a half century. It is therefore clear that for his historic renown and distinguished civic services he is in every way worthy of national commemoration by the State, and it is entirely fitting and proper that his statue in marble should be presented by the State of Kansas and accepted by the Congress and placed in the National Statuary Hall.

ADDRESS OF MR. BRISTOW

Mr. President, GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK was a resident of Kansas for more than 50 years. He devoted much of his life to the promotion of the agricultural interests of the State. He was a genial, affable gentleman, who had attractive social qualities and made many personal friends. His professional and political career was not conspicuous. He was a member of the legislature of the State for many years, served on the State board of agriculture, I believe, from its organization to the time of his death, and was governor for two years.

He was the only real Democrat ever elected governor of Kansas, except the present incumbent of that office. L. D. Lewelling and J. W. Leedy were elected governors over their Republican competitors, but they were both Populists, and were elected on a fusion ticket supported by the Populists and Democrats. Mr. GLICK was elected governor in 1882, defeating Gov. John P. St. John, who was running for the third consecutive term. During St. John's incumbency of the office the prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted, and he began a vigorous crusade to enforce it. As a result the antiprohibition Republicans bolted and voted for GLICK, who had been nominated by the Democrats on a strong antiprohibition platform.

It is an interesting coincidence in Kansas history, that Gov. GLICK, the only avowed antiprohibitionist who has ever been elected governor of Kansas since the prohibitory amendment was adopted, is to be honored by the people of his State with a statue in Statuary Hall, though the issue upon which he was elected governor, that of opposition to the prohibitory amendment, has passed away. I have been told by friends of Gov. GLICK that before his death he admitted that prohibition had been beneficial to Kansas. And the party which nominated him and denounced prohibition

in the most violent terms has now repudiated its antiprohibition declarations and at this time is standing for the prohibitory law and its enforcement. So that, in fact, Gov. GLICK and the party which he represented now admit that the issue upon which he was elected governor was a false one. The temporary victory which the Democratic Party won in the State by the election of Mr. GLICK resulted in no legislation adverse to the prohibition law of the State. In fact, the law has grown stronger year by year, and to-day is more strongly intrenched in the minds of the people of Kansas than at any time since it was adopted, 34 years ago.

If I had had a voice in the selecting of the second Kansan to be honored by a statue in the National Capitol, there are many others that I would have chosen in preference to Gov. GLICK. But the legislature, upon whom the responsibility is imposed, has made this choice, and I am glad to commend his good qualities and personal virtues.

ADDRESS OF MR. STONE

Mr. President, for more than 25 years my home was at Nevada, Vernon County, Mo., located in the southwestern section of the State. Vernon County adjoins Bourbon County, Kans., of which Fort Scott is the county seat. These cities are about 20 miles apart. Fort Scott is the most important city in southeastern Kansas, and Nevada is one of the most beautiful, progressive, and important cities in southwestern Missouri. Because of the proximity of these counties and cities the people residing in them, respectively, were constantly brought into intimate intercourse with each other. Years ago I had a somewhat extensive acquaintance with the people of that part of Kansas tributary to Fort Scott. Back in the seventies and eighties I participated, more or less, in political campaigns in the Sunflower State, particularly in the southeastern section. In the campaign of 1882 GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK was the Democratic candidate for governor. I was complimented with an invitation to deliver several addresses in support of the ticket of which he was the head, and it was during that contest that I first became acquainted with Mr. GLICK. Mr. GLICK was elected governor in that somewhat memorable struggle. His victory was the occasion of great rejoicing among his political followers throughout Kansas, heartily shared in by thousands of Missourians of his political faith, especially along the western border of that State. I met him frequently afterwards, and although I can not say that I ever knew him intimately, I did know him well. He was a strong, virile, intellectual man, whose heart was full of kindness and sympathetic regard for his fellow men. He was broad minded and large hearted. He was a typical man of the then new and rapidly expanding West. He was one of the big men of Kansas—patriotic, clean in his life, devoted to the higher duties of citizenship, and withal brave and fearless.

He rendered numerous valuable services to his State and country, and justly held a high place in public esteem. His long and distinguished life was closed among the people to whom he had become greatly endeared, and when he died his countrymen felt that a great man had fallen.

Among the States that make up our Union, Kansas, because of her exceptional history and marvelous development, stands forth as somewhat unique and remarkable. She is one of the great States of our federation, and for her the spirit of promise stands like a shining figure beckoning her onward. Gov. GLICK bore a conspicuous part as a builder in making Kansas beautiful and great. It is well, therefore, that the people of Kansas should honor the memory of this man who was so useful to them and the country by giving him a place in Statuary Hall among the mute marble images of so many of the great sons of America.

ADDRESS OF MR. REED

Mr. President, the home of Gov. GLICK for many years was within a few miles of Kansas City, where I reside. It therefore happened that I had occasion to follow with some degree of accuracy his career.

GEORGE W. GLICK was a warrior on the battle fields of progress. He was one of those men, all too rare, who place principle above popularity and subordinate private interests to the public weal.

For a half century he waged a desperate struggle on behalf of the principles of a party hopelessly in the minority in his home State. During at least 40 years of that time not a single star of hope illumined the dark horizon. His contention therefore was without expectation of emolument or reward. No man in Kansas could anticipate political preferment who marched under the banner of Democracy. His fidelity through the long years to that cause is certain proof that he found his inspiration in duty.

In this long and desperate contest his spirits never flagged, his zeal never abated. After each disaster his was the first hand to raise the stricken banner from the dust. His voice rang loud and clear as he rallied the scattered hosts. His valor always inspired the hearts of others with courage. So he continued from early manhood until the day of his death to contend for great principles the adoption of which he believed essential to the welfare of the Republic. He saw those principles grow in popularity and strength. He lived to witness the crystallization into law of many reforms for which in the beginning his voice resounded almost alone.

It is eminently proper that the Federal Government unite with Kansas in paying honor to the lofty citizenship of such a man. It is to men of his fiber and character the country owes its onward march. Sincerity in public life, self-sacrifice, and high courage are the qualities which in the end make up the sum of human progress. It has been such architects as GEORGE W. GLICK who have laid the foundation and erected the walls of the temple of civilization.

ADDRESS OF MR. THOMAS

Mr. President, GEORGE W. GLICK was a type of the early westerner, the man who cast his fortunes and utilized his talents upon the frontier in the stirring days when there was a frontier. In those days the venturesome and the ambitious were attracted by the El Dorado of the West, and, obeying that instinct which has impelled the human race westward from the dawn of civilization, he entered upon a career having its beginning in a rude western and uninhabited land and its full fruition in its redemption from barbarism and its occupation by the white man.

Gov. GLICK was elected to the chief magistracy of the State which he helped to found at a time when questions of internal interest and importance had weakened the loyalty of the great majority party to its ticket. He became conspicuous by reason of the fact that he was the first Democratic governor of the State of Kansas; but with the eyes of the country upon him in consequence of that unique circumstance, he bore the burdens of his position with dignity and discharged its duties with eminent success.

It is altogether fit and proper, Mr. President, that the marble effigy of such a man should be the companion piece from the State of Kansas of that of the great Senator, John J. Ingalls, who was conspicuous for so many years in the Senate Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Clark, of Wyoming, in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Thompson].

The concurrent resolution was unanimously agreed to.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1914

Mr. THOMPSON. I submit a concurrent resolution, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the concurrent resolution.

The Secretary read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 30), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in one volume the proceedings in Congress upon the acceptance of the statue of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK 16,500 copies, of which 5,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 10,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 shall be for use and distribution by the governor of Kansas; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to have printed an engraving of said statue to accompany said proceedings, said engraving to be paid for out of the appropriation for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. SMOOR. I ask that the concurrent resolution may be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. THOMPSON. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the concurrent resolution will be referred to the Committee on Printing. If there are no further concurrent or other resolutions, the morning business is closed.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914

Mr. CHILTON. From the Committee on Printing I report back favorably with an amendment Senate concurrent resolution No. 30, submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Thompson] on July 23, authorizing the printing of 16,500 copies of the proceedings in Congress upon the acceptance of the statue of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, accompanied by an engraving of said statue, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

The amendment of the Committee on Printing was, in line 8, after the words "distribution by the," to strike out "governor of Kansas; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to have printed an engraving of said statue to accompany said proceedings, said engraving to be paid for out of the appropriation for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," and insert "Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Kansas. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall procure a suitable plate of said statue to accompany the proceedings," so as to make the concurrent resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in one volume the proceedings in Congress upon the acceptance of the statue of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK 16,500 copies, of which 5,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 10,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 shall be for use and distribution by the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Kansas. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall procure a suitable plate of said statue to accompany the proceedings.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask that the last clause of the amendment to the resolution be again read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall procure a suitable plate of said statue to accompany the proceedings.

Mr. SMOOT. I will simply say to the Senator from West Virginia that in the past the Joint Committee on Printing have always been able to secure such plates from the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but it may be that we may be able to procure the plate in this case through the Public Printer.

Mr. CHILTON. Oh, yes; that can be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE
HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES



PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1914

Mr. TAGGART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 558

Resolved, That exercises appropriate to the reception and acceptance from the State of Kansas of the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, erected in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, be made the special order for Saturday, July 18, 1914, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there not a Senate resolution like this?

Mr. TAGGART. The Senate resolution relates to the acceptance by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. And this is the corresponding House resolution?

Mr. TAGGART. Yes.

The resolution was agreed to.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the resolution for the special order, which is as follows:

Resolved, That exercises appropriate to the reception and acceptance from the State of Kansas of the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, erected in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, be made the special order for Saturday, July 18, 1914, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Chair designates the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Taggart] to act as Speaker. [Applause.]

Mr. Taggart assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That exercises appropriate to the reception and acceptance from the State of Kansas of the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, erected in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, be made the special order for Saturday, July 18, 1914, at 3 o'clock p. m.

ADDRESS OF MR. CAMPBELL

Mr. Speaker, the law provides that the several States of the Union may send to Statuary Hall statues of two citizens of the State eligible for such an honor, and for the acceptance of such statue by the Congress of the United States. This House is now for the second time engaged in the acceptance of a statue from the State of Kansas. John James Ingalls, in statue, has for many years occupied a place in Statuary Hall. GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, formerly governor of the State, was a pioneer. He went to Kansas before it became a State. He went before there were railroads west of the Mississippi River.

When he arrived upon the prairies of Kansas in Atchison County he was at the end of the road trail in that direction. Travel had not gone beyond, and when he stopped he began the work of a pioneer in making Kansas a habitable place. At that time nothing greeted him and those with him except the broad expanse of prairie that receded from the Missouri River westward to the Rocky Mountains. There were no common carriers of interstate commerce, no bridges, no public buildings and but few of a private character. There were no gas or electric light plants, no telephones, or rural delivery of mails. A young man full of energy and ability even then saw opportunities in that part of our domain that was then designated upon the map as the American Desert. He knew, as those with him knew, what it would require to make that desert a fit home for a splendid citizenship. He knew of the sacrifices, of the energy, of the determination that it would take. He devoted himself to the work of making Kansas a great State from the day that he arrived upon her prairies until the day of his death. He found it a raw prairie; he left it a fertile field, inhabited by a prosperous and happy people. When he came he found nothing; when he left the people had everything. Gov. GLICK saw the prairie broken, houses, barns,

schoolhouses, churches, bridges, courthouses, colleges, state-house, and charitable institutions all built and paid for.

Gov. GLICK was one of the many thousands of heroes who went forward and removed the frontier. The frontier is gone, and those who moved it are going. No honor is too great for them, and GEORGE W. GLICK was one of their leaders.

He was early engaged in politics. He was a Democrat. He worked for and voted with his party, and yet almost from the beginning of his political career he was elected to office by the vote of his political opponents. He was a member of the Kansas Legislature from the early days of the State's admission to the Union, at odd intervals, whenever he could be prevailed upon to go, up to the time that he served as governor, in 1882.

He was a peculiarly popular man with those who knew him. He had a way of getting close to his associates. It is not strange, therefore, that the people of Atchison County sent him to the Kansas Legislature whenever he expressed a willingness to go.

In 1882 a peculiar political situation arose in the State of Kansas, which finds its sequel here this 18th day of July, 1914, in the acceptance of a statue for the Hall of Fame of a man who saw opportunity and seized it.

In 1880, after a long struggle, Kansas became a prohibition State. The Democratic Party in its platforms had been declaring against sumptuary legislation of any character whatever. It had declared for resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. But the people of Kansas did not adopt constitutional prohibition in a spasmodic frame of mind. It was a deliberate judgment upon their part. It was a determined forward movement from which they did not propose to recede. One of the great men of Kansas and the Nation, John Peter St. John, was the leader of the prohibition cause. He had just served four years as governor and had much to do with the adoption of prohibition in the State. He was running for governor for the third time.

The Democratic Party nominated GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK as their candidate for governor upon a resubmission platform and in opposition to a third term, and the campaign was made on two lines—opposition to a third term for Gov. St. John and resubmission of the constitutional amendment for prohibition. Many men who were opposed to the Democratic Party and were ardent Republicans had not yet brought themselves into hearty sympathy with prohibition, and they found it easy to vote for a candidate for governor who was making the issue that Gov. St. John had already had two terms. It was a violation of the precedents for the people of Kansas to give to any man a State office for more than two terms.

GLICK was elected. His term of office as governor was not conspicuous for any great achievement. The legislature was Republican. Gov. GLICK was the only man elected that year on the Democratic State ticket. At the end of two years he retired to his home in Atchison, after one term as governor, with the respect of his political foes and with the devotion of his political friends. He was many times rewarded by his party and given place both of honor and emolument. He attended many Democratic national conventions as a delegate. He was the choice of the Kansas Democrats in the national convention of 1884 for Vice President. He was twice appointed by Grover Cleveland as pension agent for the Topeka district, at Topeka, Kans., pensions being distributed from there to the veterans in a number of adjoining States.

In 1911 Gov. GLICK, ripe with years and experience and full of honor, reached the end of his earthly career. Gov. GLICK was chosen by the Kansas Legislature for this honor from among a long line of Kansans eligible for the Hall of Fame. Offhand, I think of John Brown, Jim Lane, Charles Robinson, Preston B. Plumb, David J. Brewer, Charles W. Blair, and George T. Anthony. I think of others whom death will enroll in the list. Among the many, John Peter St. John, now full of years and crowned with honor. He is rising above political prejudice, and is esteemed and honored

throughout the Republic for his devotion to a great cause. But I must not speak more of the living nor much more of the dead. A statue of Gov. GLICK, that does credit to the sculptor who made it and to Gov. GLICK himself, stands in Statuary Hall at the left of the door as you pass from the House to the Senate. The statue of Ingalls stands at the right of the door. They were neighbors in Atchison. They are together in the Hall of Fame. The statue of Gov. GLICK has just been unveiled. I favor the resolution providing for its acceptance by Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. Helvering assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Taggart] is recognized.

ADDRESS OF MR. TAGGART

Mr. Speaker, GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK was the ninth governor of Kansas. His name comes of that virile and sturdy German stock, of which people no less than 6,000,000 have come to the shores of the United States since the year 1820, at which time we began the practice of making accurate statistics of immigration.

His grandfather, George Glick, who was the son of the original German immigrant, served faithfully as a soldier in the War of 1812. The father of the mother of Gov. GLICK, who was George Sanders, a Scotchman, also fought in the War of 1812 under the flag of the United States. The ancestors of Gov. GLICK were residents of Pennsylvania and were identified with the interests and industries of that State. His father was a public-spirited man and took an active part in the affairs of his community. He removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, where the future governor of Kansas was born on the anniversary of American independence in 1827. GEORGE W. GLICK became a law student at an early age, and at 21 was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Fremont, Ohio.

A young attorney could acquire a reputation 70 years ago more rapidly and more effectively than at this time. The profession was held in high respect. It had not suffered the unfortunate taint of commercialism that has come to it, especially in our great cities. It was then distinctly a profession. It has now become scarcely anything more than a business. Young GEORGE W. GLICK attained local prominence and high respect as a practitioner of law at Fremont.

Sixty years ago the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska offered to young and ambitious men the most promising field of any part of the Union. There were no railroads in those Territories at that time, and transportation was conducted by means of steamboats on the Missouri River. At

that time there were two cities of importance in the Territory of Kansas, only about 30 miles apart and located on the Missouri River, namely, Leavenworth and Atchison. These were perhaps the most alluring places for ambitious young professional men who sought to identify themselves with the new and growing Territory. The name of Kansas had gone abroad throughout the world. There, upon that soil, men met each other face to face and debated with each other, sometimes with terrible meaning in their voices, the grim question as to whether or not the State of Kansas should be slave or free. So intense had become that issue that there was bloodshed in Kansas. There were

Great drops on the bunch grass, but not of the dew.

The reputation of the exciting struggle that was in progress added to the enthusiasm of the young and vigorous class of men who emigrated there.

GEORGE W. GLICK heard the call of Kansas, and in 1859 he went and cast his fortune in the town of Atchison. He immediately identified himself with the movement for a free State. He was an uncompromising foe of slavery.

I presume we have all noticed how certain towns produce a great many noted men. We can go up into the town of Concord, Mass., and find that in that little city of a few thousand inhabitants there are perhaps a dozen names of men and women that have gone forth throughout the world—names destined for immortality. And we find it so in many another place. Perhaps in every State of the Union there is some one city which, for some reason or another, was the dwelling place of an unusual number of celebrated persons.

About the same time there came to the same town of Atchison another man whose statue adorns Statuary Hall alongside of that of Gov. GLICK—John James Ingalls.

Strange, unaccountable Kansas! Within that "grassy quadrangle" the unexpected seemed to be the law of life. There, in the midst of the pioneers who were passing through Atchison, was the polished and cultured Ingalls, an orator

whose genius approached that of Burke, a satirist outrivaling Juvenal, an intellectual gladiator whose arena for 18 years was to be the Senate of the United States.

In that very same year came a young man to Atchison, Kans., from Brownsville, Pa., the town in which James G. Blaine grew up, and this young man afterwards became a governor of Kansas, the next following Gov. GLICK. He was John Alexander Martin, secretary of the convention that drafted the constitution of Kansas in 1859, and colonel of the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, a gallant regiment, whose record for sacrifice, heroism, and suffering stands high in the list of the military organizations that have served under the flag of the United States. Albert H. Horton, afterwards a distinguished chief justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, came and took up his residence in the little town of Atchison at about the same time that GEORGE W. GLICK came there.

John Seaton, a mechanic and ironmaster—a man who had learned his trade in the old-fashioned way—came and established a foundry in Atchison and became one of the wealthiest men in that city. He left after him not only wealth but an inheritance of honor and a name and reputation for justice toward labor, for personal interest in everyone who took part in his life work with him, and for an exalted type of citizenship that will remain as one of the brightest traditions of the city of Atchison.

I shall not name the living now, nor can I call to mind all the distinguished dead who lived and worked out their careers in that one city. Suffice it to say, without mentioning States or State lines, which seem to mean less as time goes by, that they who came to Atchison represented all that was enterprising, generous, high-minded, and progressive in the American people.

GEORGE W. GLICK formed a partnership with an able lawyer of Atchison—Hon. Albert G. Otis—and in this partnership continued in the active practice of law until 1894. Mr. GLICK was recognized as one of the foremost attorneys

at the Kansas bar. Railroad building was active in his time, and his services were sought by railway companies in the multitude of difficulties that beset their path in the beginning of their operations in Kansas. He often received large fees, but it was said of Gov. GLICK that if a poor person had a case and seemed to have a right to be heard in court, regardless of whether he was to receive any fee or not, he never refused or failed to see to it that poverty did not prevent a fair hearing in court.

No successful attorney has ever escaped at least being requested to take part in politics. Very few have been able to resist that temptation. GEORGE W. GLICK was a Democrat. It is well known that for the first 30 or 40 years of the history of Kansas the State was overwhelmingly Republican in politics, and there was little, if any, opportunity for one having other views politically to attain to any high place in that State. Mr. GLICK, however, accepted a nomination for the legislature, and he was elected in 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and then again in 1868 and 1876 and 1882 as a member of that body.

He took a very active part in preparing legislation in Kansas. He was especially interested in civil procedure, and his work was of immense value to the bench and bar. Prior to his service in the legislature the Supreme Court of Kansas was not required to render its opinions in writing. Through the influence of Mr. GLICK as a member of the legislature laws requiring opinions to be fully written and a syllabus to be prepared by the judge who speaks for the court were enacted. In 1863 he drafted and secured the passage of the first law in Kansas regulating the rate of interest on money. In the early days of Kansas, as in all other frontier places, exorbitant rates of interest were allowed by statute. He had a law passed through the legislature changing the then prevailing rates of interest from 5 and 3 per cent a month to 10 and 12 per cent per annum, with penalties attached for usury.

He also took an active part in framing the marriage laws of Kansas. It was extremely difficult under the early

statutes of many of the States to prove marriage. This was simplified so as to establish, without all of those difficulties, the legitimacy of children and the title to property. He took part in establishing and perfecting the occupying claimant law, the law relating to wills, the mechanics' lien law, with many others passed in the early sixties that have stood the test of time and still remain as a part of the settled policy of the State of Kansas.

In 1876, although the legislature was overwhelmingly Republican, Mr. GLICK was chosen speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives of Kansas. This honor, more significant than it perhaps may sound, usually means in the house of representatives of that State that the speaker pro tempore presides over a large part of the deliberations. But one speaker pro tempore for an entire session is elected, and he has much to do in conducting the proceedings. GEORGE W. GLICK was a ready and able debater. He had the faculty of immediately grasping the meaning of everything that is done in a legislature. He was a practical lawyer. He did not have to read a statute over and over nor examine a bill at great length to grasp the full import and meaning of it. His services were therefore of great value in a legislative body.

He was three times elected a delegate to Democratic national conventions, serving in that capacity in 1868, in 1884, and in 1892. A fact in his history that is not well known is that the Kansas delegation in the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1884 presented his name as a candidate for Vice President, and he received a large number of votes.

He was nominated for governor of Kansas in 1868 at a time when he and everyone else knew that there was no opportunity to elect a Democrat to that office. He accepted the nomination, performed his duty to the party, and made an active campaign throughout the State. The people of Kansas remembered the canvass that was made by GEORGE W. GLICK, and in 1882 he was again put in nomination as the unanimous choice of his party for the office of governor.

Something was said by Mr. Campbell of the situation which obtained in Kansas at that time. One of the ablest platform speakers that has ever appeared in Kansas, or, perhaps, elsewhere, was then closing his second term as governor of Kansas. John Peter St. John, who still survives, and though past the age of 80 years retains apparently the fire and vigor that characterized his movements 40 years ago, was elected governor of Kansas in 1880 for the second time, and, in 1882, offered himself as a candidate for governor for a third term.

It is a strange fact that unwritten laws are very often enforced with greater rigor and with more certainty than the most solemnly enacted statutes. The Republican Party of Kansas was always a powerful and cohesive organization. It had its rules and regulations. It had its unwritten laws, and whenever any member of that organization in public life, having enjoyed two terms in office, presented himself as a candidate for a third term, he was almost invariably disciplined by the Republican Party of Kansas. Two great facts made GEORGE W. GLICK governor—the unwritten law of the prevailing party and the uncontested and acknowledged excellence of his character and attainments. He was elected by a majority of more than 8,000 votes, although the prevailing party had an ordinary majority of more than 50,000 votes in that State.

He entered upon the discharge of his duties as governor on the 8th day of January, 1883. Sometimes I think that those who are elected by a minority party, aided by some of the majority, make a special effort to serve the people. Their administration is always interesting. They are always respected by the majority party. They are almost idolized by the minority party, to which they gave, perhaps, an unexpected victory. GEORGE W. GLICK was very popular as governor of Kansas. His administration was marked by intelligence and dignity. His long experience in the legislature and his knowledge of the affairs of the State fitted him in the highest degree to discharge the duties of governor.

He was an economist in public affairs. Perhaps ultimately it was hopeless, as it seems hopeless always, to protest against prodigal expenditures. It has always been an issue in every new and growing State. Gov. GLICK protested with the utmost vigor against extravagance in public office. Perhaps he injured his popularity to some extent by his protests; but he foreshadowed in his administration and in his canvass for governor the fact that sometime the people are going to take their minds off the issues that are not so vital and give their consideration to the more pertinent and practical issue of public expenditures. He knew that the American people pay the heaviest of all taxes. The national, State, county, school district, and city or township taxes of the American citizen added together make the greatest per capita expenditure for public purposes in the world. He entered his vigorous protest against this great abuse, so incidental to a wealthy and growing community.

Gov. GLICK was a pioneer. He had that advantage that only pioneers have. He saw a country as nature had fashioned it, and witnessed the work of man by which it was converted into homes. This can happen but once. Great artists have undertaken to paint scenes that could have occurred but once in the history of the world. Poets have sought after themes describing incidents in the history of man as classics, because they never happened before and could never happen again. The untouched prairie could be broken but once, and in his time he saw that prairie converted into a landscape that would delight the eye of one who can paint on canvas the glory of rural life.

He was always interested in everything incidental to the growing community. While he was governor he caused to be established the live stock sanitary commission for the protection of live stock in the State. He insisted on and had enacted into law statutes prescribing better care of the public funds. And let it be said that since his day not a single dollar of the public money of Kansas has been lost.

In 1885 he was appointed pension agent by President Cleveland, and afterwards reappointed. In that capacity

he disbursed \$85,000,000, and among his papers is the receipt of the Government, showing the faithful disbursement of that vast sum of money.

He went out as a volunteer in the Second Kansas Regiment and took part in the protection of Kansas when it was attacked in what is known as the Price raid.

He gave the last years of his life to agriculture, especially to the improvement of the live stock of Kansas. He had one of the finest stock farms in the State and took a pride in breeding fine cattle. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the State to the Centennial Exposition in 1876. He was again sent to the International Exposition in Omaha in 1898. Throughout his long life he was an interesting figure in the history of Kansas, and was identified with every important or exciting event in the history of the State.

In 1857 he married Elizabeth Ryder, of Massillon, Ohio, a lady descended from a distinguished colonial ancestry. Her ancestors were among the first settlers of Concord, Mass., and she derived her name from forbears who were well known among the early colonists of New York City. For 50 years and more this noble matron having with her the best traditions of American life presided over the hospitable home of GEORGE W. GLICK with the grace and dignity inherited from a fine ancestry. She added to the success of his public life the greater blessing of domestic happiness. Two children were born of this union—Frederick H. Glick and Mrs. James W. Orr, of Atchison, Kans.

GEORGE W. GLICK died April 13, 1911, at the age of 84 years, having devoted to the world two-thirds of a century of active and valuable service, all of which added to the welfare of his fellow men, and the progress of the great and growing community that was the scene of his noblest efforts.

In conclusion, let it be said of GEORGE W. GLICK that he had one of those fortunate frames of mind which was not easily changed nor readily prejudiced nor carried away by any sudden impulse. He never moped nor mourned over defeat. He was calm, good-natured, and sensible in

victory. He never visited revenge of any kind or character upon an enemy, if indeed there was anyone who ever had such resentment against him as to be described as an enemy. He was a kind and gentle citizen, full of enterprise and hope. He was approachable and sympathetic. GEORGE W. GLICK was one of the best of that great multitude of enterprising citizens who were the pioneers of Kansas. There was no bitterness that gnawed out his life. There was no hatred that troubled his spirit. In his heart was good will toward all men. He saw the beginning of a great State and witnessed its progress for more than 50 years. He left it better than he found it. He added to the sum of its enterprise and he helped to develop its resources. He left his name and his work as a part of its history. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF MR. MURDOCK

Mr. Speaker, there are several considerations which lead me to add to the expressions already made here this afternoon, and not the least of the moving causes has been the nature of the addresses made by the gentlemen who immediately preceded me, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Taggart. In the nature of things that portion of the Capitol once the Hall of Representatives, and now known as Statuary Hall, in which each State may place two statues, will soon be closed to additional memorials. It may not be amiss to remark in passing that as the custom of placing statues there grows old, and, because of the physical limitations of the area itself, as well as the provisions of the law, draws to a close, the legislative business of presenting a statue to the Nation has become more or less perfunctory, a function performed in a wilderness of empty seats, before a drowsy reporter or two in the press gallery and a scant baker's dozen of other auditors. And yet the function, I submit, desperately formal as it has grown to be, carries with it a kindly office; for there must be virtue in the mellowing reminiscences which on these occasions well up out of the era that is gone, when, through the mists of the past, the hard lines soften and the soft lines glow as they have to-day to me, as I listened to the addresses of the two gentlemen who have preceded me.

GEORGE W. GLICK belonged to an exceptional generation in time and place. The first settlement of Kansas came about not so much through the lure of land as from challenge of political contest, grown white-hot with the contention of 50 years. Men moved from the South and from the North into Kansas to battle. Largely because of river travel, then the sole means of public conveyance, the first part of

Kansas settled was the northeastern corner, which is touched by the Missouri River. In this section of Kansas the chief cities were and are Atchison and Leavenworth. GEORGE W. GLICK was from Atchison. Across the river is St. Joseph. That part of Kansas and Missouri is one of the richest agricultural sections in the world. It was here that the spark of conflict that had irritated a Nation for decades burst into devastating flame. The nomenclature of Kansas shows in many instances how early the southern element dominated politically, for you will find on the map of Kansas names of men who were politically prominent in the South 60 and 70 years ago. The contest here was high-tensioned and all-absorbing. There was no neutral ground. And no man was neutral. Each new arrival was to one side a loss, to the other an acquisition. And no man escaped.

As a boy I heard my father tell the story, legendary but illuminating, to the effect that when the proslavery men possessed the northeastern corner of Kansas it was their custom to post themselves at an important landing on the Missouri River and interrogate the new arrival to determine whether he was proslavery or antislavery. The crowd had tied to a convenient post a cow, and they asked the newcomer what the animal was. If he said it was a cow, they permitted him to remain as likely to be proslavery, but if he said it was a "keow," pronounced with what was believed to be the New England twang, they sent him back posthaste across the Missouri River as surely antislavery.

To the struggle for political possession the untold agricultural possibilities of the domain remained for the moment secondary and subordinate, for knowledge of its resources was necessarily limited. The map makers had libeled it by including a part of it in the "Great American Desert." Even its Indian population was not large. Some of it was unknown, for indeed only a few years before—that is, until the Mexican War—a part of Kansas was Mexico. The territory was a long amphitheater, sweeping gently upward from the Missouri River to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains—

prairie—with all the mystery and fascination and loveliness that Bryant limned when he wrote—

These are the gardens of the desert, these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England has no name—
The prairies. I behold them for the first.
And my heart swells, while the dilated sight
Takes in the encircling vastness. Lo, they stretch
In airy undulations, far away,
As if the ocean, in his gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed
And motionless forever. Motionless?
No; they are all unchained again. The clouds
Sweep over with their shadows, and beneath
The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye;
Dark hollows seem to glide along and chase
The sunny ridges. Breezes of the south,
Who toss the golden and the flamelike flowers
And pass the prairie hawk that, poised on high,
Flaps his broad wings yet moves not—ye have played
Among the palms of Mexico and vines
Of Texas, and have crisped the limpid brooks
That from the fountains of Sonora glide
Into the calm Pacific. Have ye fanned
A nobler or a lovelier scene than this?
Man has no part in all this glorious work;
The hand that built the firmament hath heaved
And smoothed these verdant swells, and sown their slopes
With herbage, planted them with island groves,
And hedged them round with forests. Fitting floor
For this magnificent temple of the sky—
With flowers whose glory and whose multitude
Rival the constellations. The great heavens
Seem to stoop down upon the scene in love—
A nearer vault, and of a tenderer blue,
Than that which bends above our eastern hills.

This prairie, this fair domain, had its civil birth in the red passion of fratricidal strife, and a State, fitted incomparably by nature as a theater for peace and contentment, came to the Nation as “Bleeding Kansas.”

But the vastness of its natural resources were not long unrecognized. After the Civil War the immigration which came into Kansas was largely that of the soldiers of the Union Army, men who had been tempered by the mighty

rigors and discipline of war. They launched, individually and collectively, not only into the development of the State, but into politics, and there followed in that period of the history of Kansas a day of the most spirited political contest, conducted with a partisan discipline which was, in its severity, almost military. The Republican Party dominated. Its conventions were huge affairs of tremendous contentions and intense factional passion. But the discipline was perfect. The defeated aspirant for a nomination pledged fealty. To "scratch" a ticket was an unpardonable sin; to be "read out of the party" a disgrace. A nomination was an election. Kansas in this period was probably the most partisan Republican of all the States in the Union.

The Democrats of Kansas at that period were mostly men who had been Democrats before the war, many of whom had served in the Union Army during the war. Immigration to the State added to their number, and in all localities they formed small groups of individuals who held fast to their opinions and who as a determined but always cheerful minority struggled at each election in precinct, city, county, and State; never, however, with notable success until GEORGE W. GLICK was elected governor.

Gov. John P. St. John has been referred to here by Mr. Taggart as one of the strongest, if not the strongest, man on the platform this Nation has seen in a generation. He is, in fact, one of the strongest men this Nation ever produced, the pioneer in a principle which spreads around the world. He had been a highly popular governor for two terms. His adherents attempted a third term for him. He was attacked by the Democrats under the leadership of GEORGE W. GLICK, and Mr. GLICK as a Democrat was elected governor of Kansas in this most partisan of Republican States, a little less than 20 years after the close of the Civil War. This event was manna to the Kansas Democrats. They had traveled long in the wilderness. And in their hour of triumph and jubilation as partisans they exalted GEORGE W.

GLICK. That initial triumph remains in the minds of Kansas Democrats epochal, and it led to the legislative preference which sent his statue here.

In the election of GEORGE W. GLICK party discipline in Kansas had broken down and it was known of all men that despite its strong partisan qualities at bottom Kansas was politically individual in its mental processes. The conditions which led to the early settlement of Kansas invited no weaklings there, and the conditions in Kansas were such that if a weakling came he could not stay. The early Kansans were sons of strength. That is not mere laudation voiced by one partial to his State. As a boy I knew most of the Kansans who have been mentioned here to-day—Robinsons, Hudsons, Martins, Ewings, Anthonys, Brewers, Thatchers, Lelands, Wares, Ryans, Crawfordds, Plumbs, the Elders, the Pecks, the matchless Ingalls, the Speers, and hundreds of others I could name were each distinct individual types, all of exceptional talent and strong fiber, men capable of every responsibility and worthy of statues here.

Kansas was the first of the Union States after the war to send an ex-Confederate, W. A. Harris, to the United States Senate. This was in 1897. But as early as 1883 Kansas was forgetting the lines of political division that grew out of the Civil War and was turning to the issues of the future. It was in Kansas among these same strong people later, in 1890, that the new foreseeing element of Populism arose, thriving prodigiously overnight in the fertile soil of political independence in the individual, which is and will continue to be one of the chief characteristics of this liberty-loving State.

The self-reliance of the early citizenship was general. It touched every walk of life. My grandfather, Thomas Murdock, was a minister of the gospel and had part in these rigorous times. Margaret L. Wood, widow of Sam N. Wood, an early Kansan, who was cruelly shot down in one of the county-seat wars, wrote me the other day from Boise,

Idaho. In her letter she instanced the dauntless spirit of that people by saying: "Your grandfather Murdock used to walk from Emporia to Cottonwood Falls to preach to us. One of the coldest Sunday mornings I ever saw, my husband came in and said, 'Now get ready to go to church.' I said, 'The weather is too cold.' He replied, 'That old man has walked 20 miles this biting morning to preach to us. The wagon will be at the door in 15 minutes and all of us must go.' The girl whispered to me, 'We will have to go though we freeze to death.' We went, and heard a good sermon. Your grandfather was like the old-fashioned Methodist ministers of Ohio and Kentucky—conscientious, devout, brave, and self-denying."

I knew Gov. GLICK in his later years. He had all of the qualities which have been ascribed to him by the two gentlemen who have just spoken. He was old-fashioned in his devotion to frugality. He believed in and he practiced economy. Like all strong men, he was strong in his opinions, firm in his convictions. Like all strong men, he was mistaken in some of them. In common with its entire citizenship, he rejoiced in the high estate Kansas reached in social progress, for he grew to see the State of which he was an early governor rise to the highest development that in many respects, I think, it is possible for a people to attain. He lived to see the day when this vast expanse which he knew as a youth as an endless, treeless, virgin prairie had grown to a rich Commonwealth, populated by a contented folk in the midst of rich fields, churches, schools, with bursting bins of plenty, with bank deposits reaching \$600 per family, with \$750 per family in live stock. He lived to see his State, consisting of 105 counties, number among them 87 counties without any insane, 54 counties without any feeble-minded, 96 counties without any inebriates, 38 counties without any poorhouses, 53 counties without any persons in jail, and 65 counties without a representative in the State penitentiary.

He lived to see the State which he entered under the lure and invitation of political contest bring to the vision of his

old age the splendid spectacle of an era of finished development, of rounded citizenship, of peace and permanent prosperity.

As I said in the beginning, and as I shall say in closing, nearly all the States having given their quota of statues in yonder hall, this custom will soon pass. Available space for this statue was found with difficulty in the chamber. We are among the last who will so officiate. Let us account ourselves fortunate that for a few minutes we may put aside the fever and hurly-burly of political strife and, harking back to the contests of other days, which time has softened, pay tribute, in this presentation to the Nation, to the memory of a virile man who lived among virile men in a virile generation. [Applause.]

Mr. TAGGART. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that a concurrent resolution has been adopted by the Senate accepting the statue of Gov. GLICK, but that it has not yet come over from the Senate to the House.

The SPEAKER. It can as well be adopted on Monday as to-day. The Chair is informed by the Clerk that it has not yet come from the Senate.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1914

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carr, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution 28

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, presented by the State of Kansas to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his distinguished civic services.

Second. That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the governor of the State of Kansas.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate concurrent resolution of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution accepting the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, presented by the State of Kansas, and tendering thanks of Congress therefor; to the Committee on the Library.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carr, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution 30

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in one volume the proceedings in Congress upon the acceptance of the statue of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK 16,500 copies, of which 5,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 10,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 shall be for the use and distribution by the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Kansas. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall procure a suitable plate of said statue to accompany the proceedings.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate resolution of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the appropriate committee, as indicated below:

Senate concurrent resolution 30

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in one volume the proceedings in Congress upon the acceptance of the statue of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK 16,500 copies, of which 5,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 10,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 shall be for use and distribution by the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Kansas. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall procure a suitable plate of said statue to accompany the proceedings—

to the Committee on Printing.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1915

Mr. Ten Eyck, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 28) accepting the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, presented by the State of Kansas, and tendering thanks of Congress therefor, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1337), which said concurrent resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915

Mr. TAGGART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate concurrent resolution 28, accepting the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, presented by the State of Kansas, and tendering thanks of Congress therefor.

I will state that by an oversight the Senate concurrent resolution had not reached the House at the time of the ceremonies incidental to receiving the statue which had been placed in Statuary Hall.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which he sends to the Clerk's desk.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution 28

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, presented by the State of Kansas to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his distinguished civic services.

Second. That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the governor of the State of Kansas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present for immediate consideration the following privileged report from the Committee on Printing, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Printing, having had under consideration the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 30) providing for the printing of 16,500 copies of the proceedings in the Congress upon the acceptance of the statue of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK, accompanied by an engraving of said statute, reports the same back to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be agreed to.

The estimated cost will be \$4,622.09.

The unincumbered balance of the allotment for printing and binding for Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, is \$653,910.

Mr. MANN. We did not catch what this was for.

Mr. TAVENNER. The printing of the proceedings on the GLICK statue unveiling in Statuary Hall.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution 30

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in one volume the proceedings in Congress upon the

acceptance of the statue of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON GLICK 16,500 copies, of which 5,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 10,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 shall be for use and distribution by the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Kansas. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall procure a suitable plate of said statue to accompany the proceedings.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.



